

"Just enough" is a worthy motto. They who adopt it will always have friends and welcome and success.—Ada Patterson.

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

HONOLULU, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1916.

SEVENTEEN

DR. EMERSON'S 'PELE AND HILAKA' GIVEN PRAISE IN YALE REVIEW

April Number of Scholarly Publication Contains Extended Notice

Dr. Nathaniel B. Emerson's book, "Pele and Hilaka," finished shortly before his death, is extensively noticed in the April number of the Yale Review. A copy of the book was sent to the Review by Albert F. Judd. The Review's notice is as follows:

Pele and Hilaka: A Myth From Hawaii. By Nathaniel B. Emerson. Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Limited, Honolulu, 1915.

This is a Polynesian Odyssey, the romance of a girl-goddess, Hilaka, in quest of a lover for her mightier sister Pele. Dr. Emerson has ransacked the islands for pertinent snatches of Hawaiian ritual and lyrical verse, and has strung his findings together with interludes of explanatory prose. By years of indefatigable research he has thus consolidated and perpetuated a perishing mass of fragmentary myth material. The result is a considerable treasure for the student of primitive races, literature or religions, and an interesting curiosity for the amateur reader.

To us nurslings of the European culture the imaginary world of this myth is a strange one. We doubt whether the deities are gods or fiends. They take prodigious rides on their surf-boards; when they sleep their astral bodies paddle away upon amatory adventures; and they overwhelm the land with ruin for the mere joy of exercise. They have no concern for the human race, and keep no watch over its morality—having indeed no European morality of their own. For this reason, if for no other, Dr. Emerson's Odyssey lacks dignity and power, and the cursory reader will find in it little purpose or significance. The grotesque details of the narrative are often childishly trivial.

But even in the uncouth triviality of the romance one is tempted to read a tragic significance. Before the Polynesians came to the Pacific Islands they are known to have had a higher Caucasian culture and a more philosophical religion. They then worshipped the great gods, three in one, who had made the world out of darkness and breathed the life of man into clay. In their new tropical paradise, a millennium ago, the Hawaiians seem to have found life too easy, and the high gods were partly supplanted by Pele, the amorous fire-woman of Kilauea's pit. In Dr. Emerson's narrative the original three still hover in the background, and prayers

prompt their occasional intercession; but Pele is the great queen, and she sits on an unimpeachable and unmoral throne. It seems an ironic omen of the decay of a noble people that in their later theogony the goddess of licentiousness and the goddess of fiery destruction were one.

But it is only a very unsympathetic reader that will find this myth of Hilaka wholly trivial. It is unusual only in a European sense. It breathes the characteristic cheerfulness of the Hawaiian people, and in a Polynesian sense cheerfulness is morality. Courtesy also is morality; and so are hospitality and courage, and the fidelity of servants, and neatness, and common sense, and ready wit; and all these are among the qualities that point the story. It is worth noting that in one exceptional case the goddess does show a disinterested concern for human conduct, and that is where she takes a dislike to a young girl because of slovenly eating. Religion and morality are never wholly separate; and even the sinister religion of Pele takes on a milder coloring and a certain primitive idealism from the punctilious good-heartedness of Hawaiian etiquette.

Apart from its coloring in detail the story as a whole seems to aim at a certain large significance, without quite compassing it. Pele is a most unamiable goddess, full of the selfishness of destructive passion, but her little sister Hilaka is more engaging. Though one of the family of the pit, with a name which seems to mean "twilight-bringer," she shows a cheerful spirit of self-sacrifice. She is beautiful, she loves song and dance, and she especially loves the scarlet passion-flowers that bloom in her groves of lehua. Her sunnier temper at last wins the human lover first destined for Pele herself; and his and her steadfastness disarm the more dreaded goddess's vengeance. In all this there is apparent some half-consciousness of the triumph of Polynesian humanity over fate and inclement nature; but if this is the meaning of the tale the reader has to grope for it through many tortuous windings of irrelevant adventure.

Dr. Emerson's literary talent was not equal to his industry or his learning, and he has done little or nothing to bring out the larger meaning of his story. For the general reader this is unfortunate; but the student will appreciate the conscientious fidelity with which he has rendered the native material, and the copiousness of his footnotes.

CHARLTON M. LEWIS, Yale University.

PAVING IMPORTANT IN SANITARY CONQUEST OF CANAL ZONE



PAVING BRICK STREET IN CITY OF PANAMA

Panama and Colon now have modern pavements on every important thoroughfare, laid by United States engineers. The question of material gave some concern, as the surface must withstand extremes of temperature and must not be soft enough to permit the adhesion of filth. Sanitary conditions must, above everything else, be maintained. Choice in most cases fell upon vitrified brick, laid on a concrete base with a cement grout filler. An entirely new view of the possibilities of the tropics has been afforded by the success of Surgeon General William C. Gorgas in making Panama a healthy place to live. There is no reason, he says, why the Congo and Amazon valleys must remain comparatively unused by civilized men. It is a simple matter of money and energy to make both of these trackless regions perfectly fit for human habitation and the results would immensely more than repay the outlay. From these two regions, says Dr. Gorgas, more foodstuff could be secured than is now produced in the entire world and with less effort.

WAIKIKI BEACH TO BE SEEN IN HOWES' MOVIES

Surf Board Riders and Outrigger Canoe Artists Requested to Be at Beach Tomorrow

"On the Beach at Waikiki" will be the title of the new movie which will be sent throughout the United States by seven traveling companies for seven months, beginning in August. The Lyman H. Howe Bureau, which is one of the leading bureaus of its kind in America, will make a big feature of the beach at Waikiki.

Honolulu will be asked to help. All those who have surfboards, canoes and outriggers are requested to be at the beach on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, when Joseph de Frances, the movie man, will take a number of pictures of the beach, the bathers and the surf riders.

Mr. de Frances states that he will go out to the raft to catch the divers and swimmers and will make an effort to secure close-up pictures of a surf-board race. The Hawaii Promotion Committee urges all who can be of assistance to help out in making the reel typical of life at the beach and help to show the beach at its best.

MAYOR BELIEVES FEDERAL EXPERT CAN HELP CITY

Honolulu needs all the advice it can get on road making, in the opinion of Mayor Lane. He favors sending to Washington for a road expert, as suggested in the Star-Bulletin editorial columns a few weeks ago. "If the department of agriculture will give us the services of a man without cost I believe we should send for him," declared the mayor yesterday. "The services of an expert road maker would be of immense value to the city. Now that the frontage tax laws are getting into operation, I believe there will be many miles of new road laid. Without doubting the efficiency of our local engineers, it seems to me that a man who has been selected by the federal government as an expert will have at his command much knowledge and experience that will help us to select the right kind of material for the right place."

If the proposal to send for a government engineer is brought up at the next meeting of the supervisors, as I believe it will be, I will do all I can to shove it through."

WAR DEPARTMENT ASKS MONEY FOR RADIO PLANTS

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—The war department has asked Congress to appropriate \$6000 for wireless stations at Forts Huachuca, McIntosh and Bliss. These forts are all on the Mexican border.

Having spent about \$500,000 for road improvement and equipment, a Swiss company will carry passengers over the Alps in electric automobiles. All Germans who escaped from Kamerun into Spanish Guinea will be sent to a concentration camp near San Fernando, Isle of Leon.

You try to make your goods stand out from other goods—why not make your stationery also? Let the Star-Bulletin Printery get out your next letter-head—you will find it stamped with the hallmark of individuality.

—THE AD MAN.

LITERARY GOSSIP

TEUTON INTEREST IN BRITISH AUTHOR.

Compton Mackenzie, whose novel, "Flashers Mead," was published shortly after he joined the British forces in the Dardanelles, is now in Athens, according to news just received from England. It is reported that he is the manager of a bureau in that city which gathers information in regard to persons who desire passports in order to go to Egypt or other Allied countries. The activities of this bureau have excited the anti-entente press, which does Mr. Mackenzie the honor of considering him a dangerous person and even reports all his movements. The quiet charm of peaceful English scenes in "Flashers Mead" seems far away indeed from the author's present duties.

CENTENARY OF FREDERICK W. ROBERTSON.

It is interesting just now in view of the centenary of Frederick W. Robertson's birth to recall that that great preacher nearly entered another profession. By ancestry and family traditions he was drawn to the army and his plan of life was to enter the service and go to India. But his father, says the editor of "Life and Letters of Frederick W. Robertson," considered that the character of his son and his deep religious feeling were unfitted for that life, and finally he persuaded him to give it up and to enter the church. For over half a century the popularity of "Robertson's Sermons" has continued and only recently the Harpers brought them out in a new one-volume edition.

A SUBMARINE TO THE RESCUE.

A very few people are aware that the submarine was invented in a practical form during the Napoleonic regime in Europe. The original British inventor, Mr. J. Day, was drowned in Plymouth Sound in his own boat in 1774. The Bushnell submarine followed the work of an American inventor, and came near being used during the Revolutionary War to blow up a British warship. The attempts proved, however, abortive because the explosives used were not of sufficient power. Mr. Frederick A. Talbot, writing about this in his "Submarines; Their Mechanism and Operation," recently published by the Lippincotts, tells of the next submarine exploit—no less than a daring plot to rescue Napoleon from St. Helena, where he was held a prisoner by the English. Captain Johnson built the submarine for the deed; the boat was to be carried on shipboard to a point near the island. "Here the submarine was to be lowered overboard and therein Capt. Johnson was to proceed under water to the island to a lonely part of the shore where a landing could be effected. A huge sum of money was promised if the attempt should prove successful, while \$200,000 was to be paid over on the day the boat was completed. But on the day when work on the outer shell of copper was to be started the desperate enterprise was rendered unnecessary owing to the death of the august prisoner. Think of Napoleon in a submarine. It is a curious idea, isn't it?"

A CACTUS CHRISTMAS TREE.

Margaret Turnbull, author of the

LANSING DENIES U. S. ASKED TO LEAVE MEXICO

Pershing Reports Scout Planes and Wireless Both Out of Commission

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—Carranza has not asked the United States to withdraw Gen. Pershing from Mexico.

Such is the gist of a statement issued from the office of Secretary of State Lansing last night. Mr. Lansing said that such a request has not been made "either formally, by intimation or otherwise."

CARRANZA COOPERATING.

Indeed, the statement continues, the state and war department officials have been cheered by the news that the Carranza troops and the Americans have been cooperating with great heartiness, a thing which has caused much encouragement in official circles here.

AEROS IN TROUBLE.

In a delayed despatch to Gen. Funston, Gen. Pershing confirmed the report that American troops are moving south of Satevo, believing that Villa is headed for Parral. The report explains the lack of recent communication, saying that aeroplanes have broken down and that increased static has interfered with the wireless. He adds that four privates wounded in the fight at Guerrero are now convalescing.

RAILROADS NOT FOR U. S.

Despatches from the Carranza capital quote Senor Aguilar, minister for foreign relations, as stating that "Mexico has not given Americans permission to use the railroads of this country for any purpose whatsoever." The statement is said to have been made following a cabinet meeting, and is in denial of press reports that Carranza has granted the request of the Washington government for such permission. It is asserted that the cabinet discussed recent proposals made by Washington, regarding mutual border crossings.

RECRUITING BRISK

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—Reports to the war department from recruiting officers show that up to Wednesday night 11,849 men had applied for enlistment in the regular army. Of these, 3874 had been enlisted. The period covered by the report runs from March 16. The number enlisted last week was 629.

Just published novel, "Handle With Care," who is now home East on a visit, told the other day of a novel Christmas entertainment given her by her friends in California. They rode out into the desert, whose sandstorms have greatly impressed Miss Turnbull's imagination, and brought back gaily in place of the usual Christmas fir. It was probably a matter of "Handle With Care" to get the presents a cactus plant which they decorated off it.

THE FASHIONS.

Many of the soft wash fabrics for light summer dresses show striped patterns. These run from broad stripes of three or four inches in the lines and heavier materials to dainty half-inch stripes of pale pinks, blues and lavenders in dimities and lawns. Though the high collar is used in some of the patterns for dresses for street wear, the more comfortable open necks are most popular for the blouses and thin dresses.—Woman's World for April.

CONSUMPTION TAX ON SUGAR MEETS MUCH OPPOSITION OF CONGRESSMEN

Senator Simmons Proposed Plan in All Earnestness But Objections Are Many

(Since the correspondence below was written the senate finance committee has abandoned the idea of a consumption tax, but the situation suggests that it may yet be revived.)

By C. S. ALBERT.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The proposition to impose a consumption tax of one-half cent per pound on refined sugar has been much discussed by senate financiers.

This is not a new idea. It has been discussed in a desultory way for several weeks. But no really serious thought was given to the plan, which originated with Senator Hardwick and Representative Howard of Georgia. Now it has arisen to the dignity of a far-distant menace.

The suggestion is that this consumption tax be carried along in the general bill that will readjust the income tax, take a bit out of inheritances and provide all the additional funds necessary to make effective the arrangements for better national preparedness. The one-half cent tax on sugar would apply alike to the foreign and domestic product. The collection would be made at the refineries on the domestic and at custom-houses on the product coming from abroad. It is estimated that from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 would be raised in this manner.

As the matter now stands it is suggested that Louisiana cane growers and beet sugar raisers be exempted from the provisions of the act. This would leave Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines to stand the heat and burden of the new levy. It is accepted as certain that this plan will

not prevail. Neither branch of Congress would countenance such discrimination.

The menace of this consumption tax idea lies in the fact that Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee, believes in all earnestness that the legislation must be enacted to raise money for the better preparedness program. In his opinion the incoming revenues will be insufficient without this feature. Other senators share the same view.

Chairman Kitchin and members of the ways and means committee generally scoff at the suggestion that a consumption tax will be levied on refined sugar. They declare the plan is not being taken seriously by them and that other means of increasing the revenues will be devised.

As an abstract proposition it is not believed here that President Wilson would approve the consumption tax levy. Its effect would be directly upon the poor man's breakfast table. It would be paid to the last penny by the consumer. It is known the President does not approve of such taxes. When the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill was being whipped together a tax was placed on bananas. It was probably stricken out at the urgent request of the President, who said it would affect nobody but the poor people. It is thought he will take the same stand regarding the newly indicated tax on sugar.

The plan would meet with serious opposition in both branches of Congress. It would be strenuously antagonized by the Republicans because it would nullify just one-half of the 1 cent per pound protective duty now being restored to the statute books. They would be joined in this opposition by many Democrats who represent large manufacturing communities, where sugar for the molasses plan is a necessity on which an increased price should not be placed.

GERMAN STOWAWAY ATTACKS CAPTAIN; HELD FOR INVESTIGATION

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 8.—The British steamer Matopos stopped some days ago by the attack upon her captain of a German stowaway, has resumed her voyage to Vladivostok. The stowaway, Ernest Schiller, is being held here pending an examination of his sanity.

IN WAR ARENA

HEAVY FIGHTING ON EAST FRONT; REPORTS CLASH.

LONDON, Eng., April 8.—On the eastern front the Russians are keeping up their work of pounding the German and Austrian lines. The Berlin reports say that the fighting has been heavy on both sides of Lake Narocz, but insists that the Slavs have made no gains. The Petrograd reports differ, claiming that the Russians have been successful in attacking the enemy's trenches in that region.

In the Caucasus region the Grand Duke Nicholas has resumed his forward sweep, wiping away the German-Turkish opposition to his westward march. Yesterday he captured two important positions near the Black Sea, and is continuing his progress toward the Karadere and the upper Tchokur rivers.

SWEDEN'S SOCIALISTS OPPOSE WAR TRADE BILL.

STOCKHOLM, April 8.—A coalition of the socialist and liberal parties, constituting a majority of the second chamber and the cabinet, has declared its determination to oppose the government war trade bill, despite the threat of Premier Hammarskjold that he will resign unless the measure is passed unaltered. The bill gives to the government arbitrary rights to make all arrangements for foreign trade, and for the transit of goods through Sweden.

VETERANS OF SPANISH WAR CONVE IN JUNE

Local members of the United Spanish War Veterans will hold their department convention in June this year, at which time it will be decided whether or not a delegate or delegates will be sent to the national convention at Chicago. Dept. Commander J. McDonald will be in charge of the local conference.

Announcement has been made that the national encampment at Chicago will last four days, beginning September 4. The local veterans number about 450 on their roll.

PUNAHOU SUMMER BOARDING SCHOOL

Punahou Boarding Department.

Parents of Punahou students who must be out of town during the spring term may leave their children in charge of Punahou Boarding Department. For information call 1053 or write to Stanley Livingston, Director.—Adv.

Electrical apparatus by which all the movements of a ship can be controlled from the bridge without signaling to the engine room has been invented by a Japanese.

HOUSE COMMITTEE FAVORS PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—The passage of the Philippine Independence bill was recommended to the house of representatives today by its committee on insular affairs. The bill is recommended with the Clarke amendment, pledging the United States to withdraw sovereignty in four years, unless the president should determine otherwise.

Masonic Temple Weekly Calendar

MONDAY—

Honolulu Chapter No. 1, Rite Croix, special, 8 p. m.
Hawailan Lodge No. 21, stated, 7:30 p. m.

TUESDAY—

Honolulu Lodge No. 409, special, Third Degree, 7:30 p. m.

WEDNESDAY—

Hawailan Lodge No. 21, special, First Degree, 7:30 p. m.

THURSDAY—

Oceanic Lodge No. 371, special, Third Degree, 7:30 p. m.

FRIDAY—

Lat Alpha Chapter No. 3, O. E. S., stated, 7:30 p. m.

SATURDAY—

1 p. m.

SCHOFIELD LODGE

WEDNESDAY

Work in Second Degree, 7:30 p. m.

SATURDAY—

HONOLULU LODGE NO. 1, MODERN ORDER OF PHOENIX

Will meet at their home, corner of Seratania and Fort streets, every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.
CHARLES HUSTACE, JR., Leader.
FRANK MURRAY, Secretary.

HONOLULU LODGE, 916, B. P. O. E.

meets in their hall on King St., near Fort, every Friday evening. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.
O. J. MCCARTHY, R. E.
W. DUNN, Secy.

Honolulu Branch of the National German American Alliance of the U. S. A.

Meetings in K. of P. Hall on Saturdays:

February 12, March 11, April 8, May 4, June 2, July 1.
PAUL R. ISENBERG, President.
C. BOLTE, Secretary.

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HERMANN SOHNNE

Versammlungen Montags:

April 3 und 17, Mai 1 und 15, Juni 5 und 19, Juli 3 und 17, Aug. 7 und 21, Sept. 14 und 18. General Versammlung Juni 19 und Sept. 18.
EMIL KLEMM, President.
C. BOLTE, Sekretar.

Men, Books People & Things by Edith Wharton

"The last of the March," though one of the last accounts of a famous voyage, is by no means least, for it describes a voyage and is receiving very favorable notices from the most discriminating reviewers.

For in this day of decadent letter writers Mrs. London's charm of style—so natural and vivacious that one senses the long diary with undiminished interest.

It is all "personal stuff" and for that reason is a good "log."

Jack is the hero of the narrative, of course, as well he may be, yet all come in for a share of kindly reference.

As I said before in a short initial notice, Hawaii is made a mere stopping-place in the book, not as a slight or in appreciation of kindnesses shown the travelers, but owing to lack of space.

The book is about the South Seas and not Hawaii, but we are told that later a separate volume containing a full account of experiences here will be published.

Those who know the author and her art know that she will remember all the favors and indulgences overlook what annoyances came with the pleasant happenings.

Mrs. London has the "literary touch," and knows in such a matter "how much it is best to say."

I have read a good many logs and diaries among the books of my voyages, but I do not remember any so good as this.

In it are many instructive and informing things one does not readily get at in books, and the virtue of correctness is written over all.

Several little incidents are amusing enough, a few are full of pathos and give an insight into character.

For less than a man Jack goes back to shore. We may well expect the same tolerance and pity for his fellow from a man who does not do a kindness to a bird except by heart prompt-

ing.

INCURABLE?

A Chiropractor sometimes succeeds where others have failed. Most of our patients have been "chronics." Consultation free.
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